

Britain and Ireland. Vol. 7(1). Harley Books). The present sighting so early in March is strongly suggestive that the butterfly was a 1996 immigrant which had then hibernated somewhere locally over winter. The whitening of the wing borders is consistent with this view.

One can only speculate about the origin of this butterfly. It was observed inland at about 8.7km (as the crow flies) from the North Sea coast. Possibly it crossed the North Sea in the summer or autumn of 1996 and then moved inland following the course of the valley of the River Wansbeck to reach a suitable place in which to hibernate. In the past it has been suggested (Newman, 1955, *The Entomologist*, **88**: 25-27) that the Camberwell Beauty is not a natural immigrant but enters the United Kingdom with imported timber from Scandinavia. Interestingly, there is a sawmill and joinery situated about 1.7km downstream towards Bothal. The results of my enquiries here have been inconclusive. Although the larch logs stacked at the sawmill are home grown, in addition so-called "sawn-joinery" wood is utilised for the construction of sheds and this comes from a wholesale distributor located on the Tyne Dock, South Shields, which, in turn, imports the seasoned and sawn timber from Sweden, Finland and Latvia!

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The occurrence of *Apomyelois bistriatella* (Hulst) ssp. *neophanes* (Durrant) (Lep.: Pyralidae) in Yorkshire with a comment on its flight period.

On the evening of 3 September 1996 in the company of Mr Tony Ezard I visited Skipwith Common, near Selby (VC61) where we operated two m.v. lights in an area dominated by heather and birch. During the course of the evening a very worn brown pyralid moth came to my sheet which, at the time, I suspected would turn out to be *Metriostola betulae* (Goeze). Fortunately my recollection was that recent records of that species in VC61 were very few and so I retained the specimen for verification. It was not until the end of February 1997 that I got round to having another look at the moth, which was a male. An examination of the genitalia showed it to be *Apomyelois bistriatella* (Hulst).

This species has not previously been recorded from any of the five Yorkshire vice-counties. Goater (1986, *British Pyralid moths*) gives the most northerly British locality as Whixall Moss in Shropshire.

The date of capture of my moth appeared to be very late as the standard sources of information (Goater, *op. cit.*; Emmet, 1988, *A Field Guide to the smaller British Lepidoptera*; Parsons, 1993, *A review of the scarce and threatened pyralid moths of Great Britain*) are unanimous in giving the flight

period of this species as being June and July. However, Palm (1986, *Nordeuropas Pyralider*) gives the flight period in Denmark as “mid-June through August” with a spread of dates ranging from 11 June to 6 September. In fact, despite the information regarding the flight period given in Goater (*op. cit*) the same author (1974, *The Butterflies and Moths of Hampshire and Isle of Wight*) lists records of *bistriatella* at Southampton on 22 August 1968 and at Browdown on 17 September 1966 and 23 August 1968.

The worn state of the moth recorded at Skipwith Common on 3 September is more indicative of it being a late emerging example of a single prolonged generation than belonging to a partial second generation. It is suggested therefore that the flight period of this species in Britain be amended to “June-August”.— H.W. BEAUMONT, 37 Melton Green, West Melton, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S63 6AA.

BOOK REVIEWS

The butterflies and moths of Lincolnshire – The micro-moths and species review to 1996 by Rex Johnson. 85pp. A4, softback. ISBN 0 948005 07 62. Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union. £14.95. Available from the author at 23 Church Street, Messingham, North Lincolnshire DN17 3SB.

Rex Johnson was co-author, with the late Joe Duddington, of *The butterflies and larger moths of Lincolnshire and South Humberside* which was published by the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union in 1983. Since that work the number of active moth trappers and observers in Lincolnshire has grown substantially, considerably encouraged by Rex and his enthusiasm as County Moth Recorder, and communications between lepidopterists have greatly improved. About sixty observers are now supplying information to Rex on an annual basis. Consequently coverage of the county is better than ever before and many important records have been up-dated. The book under review here marshalls this new information and adds it to what was already known about the moths in Lincolnshire in a comprehensive and most accessible annotated list.

The book is very much a supplement to the earlier volume. It does not repeat the chapters on the geology, habitats, recording and conservation work in the county. After a brief introduction to developments since 1983, and a reference list and key, we go straight to the list of moths, which is the bulk of the book. The list sets out to include every species recorded in Lincolnshire (vice-counties 53 & 54) from the earliest work in the nineteenth century up to the middle of 1996. The list includes the microlepidoptera, which were not covered by the earlier book, though they were included in the first county list for Lincolnshire, which was published in parts by G.W. Mason via the LNU between 1905 and 1918.